1 Submission of typescripts

Two copies of the manuscript should be submitted to one of the four Executive Editors (addresses on outside front cover). The editor will acknowledge receipt of the manuscripts. It is important that authors inform the editor of any changes of address whilst their paper is under consideration.

2 Typescript

Papers should be typed, double-spaced, on one side only and with generous margins. The pages must be numbered.

The first page should give the title, the author's name and institution, and a short abstract intelligible to mathematicians.

The title, while brief, must be informative (e.g. A new proof of the ergodic theorem, whereas Some applications of a theorem of Birkhoff would be useless).

3 Notation

It is important that mathematical expressions are clear to a printer (who is not a mathematician). For instance, n_k (n sub k) is common usage, but avoid if possible using c sub n sub k. Fractions are generally best expressed by a solidus. Complicated exponentials like

$$\exp\left\{z^2\sin\theta/(1+y^2)\right\}$$

should be shown in this and no other way.

In the typescript, italics, small capitals and capitals are specified by single, double and triple underlining. Bold-faced type is shown by wavy underlining.

It helps if displayed equations or statements which will be quoted later are numbered in order on the right of their line. They can then be referred to by, for example, 'from (7)'.

The author must enable the printer (if necessary by pencilled notes in the margin) to distinguish between similar symbols such as o, O, o O, 0; x, X, \times ; ϕ , Φ , \emptyset ; l, 1; ε , \in ; κ , k.

There is no need to underline Greek or script letters provided these are clearly typed. Any special symbols should be explained on a separate sheet of directions for the printer.

If an author wishes to mark the end of the proof of a theorem, the sign \Box may be used.

Footnotes should be avoided.

4 Diagrams

Figures and drawings should be on separate sheets in black ink. Photocopies are acceptable only if

they are as clear as the originals. Symbols, legends and captions should be given on a transparent overlay. Each text figure must be numbered as Figure 1, Figure 2,... and its intended position clearly indicated in the typescript, The author's name in pencil must be on all separate sheets of diagrams.

A figure is expensive to reproduce and should be included only when the subject matter demands it, or when it greatly clarifies the exposition.

The publisher recognizes that some authors do not have the facilities for producing drawings of a sufficiently high standard to be reproduced directly and is therefore willing to have such diagrams re-drawn, provided that they are clear.

5 Tables

Tables should be numbered (above the table) and set out on separate sheets. Indicate the position of each in the text as for figures.

6 References

References should be collected at the end of the paper numbered in alphabetical order of the authors' names. A reference to a book should give the title, in italics, and then in roman type the publisher's name and the place and year of publication;

[4] N. Dunford & J. T. Schwartz Linear Operators Part I. Wiley: New York, 1958.

A reference to a paper should give in italics the title of the periodical, the number of the volume and year, and the beginning and end pages of the paper. Titles should be abbreviated as in *Mathematical Reviews*:

[6] J. E. Littlewood. The 'pits effect' for functions in the unit circle. J. Analyse Math. 23 (1970), 236-268.

7 Proofs

Authors receive one set of proofs for correction. If excessive alterations to the original manuscript are requested after the paper has been typeset, the author will be charged the cost of resetting. For papers with more than one author the proofs are sent to the first named author unless the editor receives other instructions. It is important that proofs are corrected and returned promptly.

8 Reprints

There are 100 reprints, free of charge, for each paper. For papers with several authors these reprints are divided between the authors. There are no page charges.

Ergodic theory and dynamical systems

VOLUME 12 PART 1 MARCH 1992

CONTENTS

Assani, I. The return times and the Wiener-Wintner property for mean-bounded positive operators in L^p	1
Benedicks, M. and Young, LS. Absolutely continuous invariant measures and random perturbations for certain one-dimensional maps	13
Baribeau, L. and Ransford, T. J. Meromorphic multifunctions in complex dynamics	39
Denker, M. and Urbanski, M. Geometric measures for parabolic rational maps	53
Hamenstädt, U. Time-preserving conjugacies of geodesic flows	67
Handel, M. There are no minimal homeomorphisms of the multi- punctured plane	75
Huang, Y. Random sets for the pointwise ergodic theorem	85
Li, S. Dynamical properties of the shift maps on the inverse limit	95
Paternain, G. P. On the topology manifolds with completely integrable geodesic flows	109
Pesin, Ya B. Dynamical systems with generalized hyperbolic attrac- tors: hyperbolic, ergodic and topological properties	123
Robbin, J. W. and Salamon, A. Lyapunov maps, simplicial complexes and the Stone functor	153

© Cambridge University Press 1992

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS

The Pitt Building, Trumpington Street, Cambridge CB2 1RP

40 West 20th Street, New York, NY 10011-4211, USA

10 Stamford Road, Oakleigh, Victoria 3166, Australia

Printed in Great Britain by J. W. Arrowsmith Ltd, Bristol